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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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DATE MAILED: 08/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 July 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-45</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-45</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1>   This action is in response to Applicant's amendment and remarks. Claims 46-48 have

been cancelled. Claims 1-45 are presented for further examination.

2>   This is a final rejection.

Response to Arguments

3>   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-45 have been considered but are moot

in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

4>   Additionally, Examiner believes that part of Applicant's amendment does not

overcome the prior art reference Salo. Specifically, Applicant has amended independent

claims to include the limitation of "the data tunnel operating as a virtual private network

through a firewall of the remote enterprise network without requiring a virtual private

network node to be placed at the firewall".

It seems that Applicant has interpreted the PPTP VPN server or the IPSEC

router|firewall as a virtual private network node from figures 5a and 5b. However, Examiner

points to [figure 6 | column 14 «lines 18-56»] in Salo that illustrates an alternative

embodiment. Specifically, Salo discloses that modules located at either end of a tunnel are

responsible for establishing the data tunnel [the DCOM stub on remote gateway server of

the enterprise network and the DCOM proxy object located at the data center]. There is no

"vpn node" in this implementation of the vpn tunnel.

Another issue is the interpretation of what is meant by a virtual private network node and the terms "to be placed at the firewall", which is an unclear and vague limitation as it does not distinctly claim where the node can or cannot be placed. For example, Salo discloses in figure 5a, that the server and firewall are two distinct entities and it can be argued that since they are distinct devices, they are separate from one another - then the server is not "placed at the firewall". In figure 5b, Salo seems to have utilized the Ipsec router as a firewall and so it can be argued that the firewall and the router are the same device and then therefore, the router is not "placed at the firewall".

Further, Applicant argues in his remarks that a VPN node involves hardware or software that enables a layer of security and encryption but this definition is not made clear within the claims. Therefore, it is unclear what is meant by a VPN node as the claims are written.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5>   Claims 1-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

a.   Claims 1, 13, 23, 28, 34 and 39 are rejected because of the limitation "without requiring a virtual private network node to be placed at the firewall". It is unclear

from the claim language what is meant by "placed at the firewall" and does not

distinctly claim where a node can or cannot be placed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6>   Claims 1, 2, 9, 10, 13-16, 21-23, 26-35, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Salo et al (hereinafter Salo), U.S Patent No. 6,563,800 in view of Susai et

al, U.S Patent No. 6.411.986 ["Susai"], in further view of Rajakarunanayake, U.S Patent No.

6.765.881.

7>   As to claim 1, Salo teaches a method in a data center capable of communicating with a

remote enterprise network, for enabling a user to access network data of the remote

enterprise network through a data tunnel between the data center and the remote enterprise

network that operates as a virtual private network (abstract), the method comprising the acts

of:

establishing the data tunnel with the remote enterprise network, the data tunnel

operating as a virtual private network through a firewall of the remote enterprise network

without requiring a virtual private network node to be placed at the firewall [Figure 6 |

column 11 «lines 4-7»];

receiving an access request from the remote enterprise network [column 9 «lines 4-11»

where : the address or URL is analogous to an access request];

receiving an access request to access network data of the remote enterprise network

from the user (column 6, lines 10-17);

transmitting the access request to the remote enterprise network using the data tunnel

(column 6, lines 43-47);

receiving the network data from the remote enterprise network in response to the

access request (column 6, lines 24-27); and

transmitting the network data to the user (column 6, lines 26-28).

Salo does not disclose establishing the data tunnel in response to receiving a data

request from the remote enterprise network, continuing to transmit the reply data to the

remote enterprise network in an ongoing manner such that the data tunnel is kept open, or

that the access request is transmitted using an existing data tunnel that has been established

and exists prior to the data center having received the access request.

8>   In a related field of invention, Susai is directed towards a method of connection

multiplexing. Susai's system consists of utilizing an intermediate interface device to opens

and maintains connections to servers; thus, when a client makes a request through the

interface device, a connection to a server has already been established and ongoing which

reduces the processing burden of the server of opening another connection [column 6 «lines

15-30» | column 10 «lines 39-43»]. Therefore, Susai discloses transmitting an access request to a remote network (his collection of servers) using an existing data connection that has been established (between the interface device and the server) and exists prior to the interface device having received the access request [column 10 «lines 39-50»] and continuing to transmit the reply data to the remote network in an ongoing manner such that the data tunnel is kept open [column 6 «lines 46-51 and lines 63-67» | column 7 «lines 6-15»].

Susai does not explicitly disclose the elements such as tunnel, data center or enterprise network; but Susai is combined with Salo to provide the element of establishing an ongoing data connection between network devices and that the tunnel, or connection, exists prior to access requests. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Susai's persistent connection functionality into Salo's remote enterprise system. Susai teaches that such an implementation reduces the processing burden for the server (enterprise network) by minimizing the amount of times a connection has to be opened or closed. This benefit applies to Salo's system as well, as establishing a persistent tunnel (the data connection between Susai's interface device and server) between Salo's data center and enterprise network would reduce the burden of having to continuously open new connections to the remote enterprise network.

9>　　　Salo and Susai do not explicitly disclose that the tunnel is established in response to receiving a data request from the remote enterprise network, establishing the data tunnel with the remote enterprise network, by transmitting reply data to the remote enterprise network.

10>   In a related field of invention, Rajakarunanayake is directed towards managing

communications between enterprises and clients. Rajakarunanayake discloses the use of

L2TP technology to establish tunnels between a corporate network and clients.

Rajakarunanayake discloses that a tunnel is established in response to receiving a data request

from the remote enterprise network, establishing the data tunnel with the remote enterprise

network, by transmitting reply data to the remote enterprise network [Figure 1 | column 2

«lines 4-15» | column 4 «lines 32-35»]. As can be seen Rajakarunanayake discloses that a

tunnel server within a corporate network is enabled for receiving dial-in requests from clients

and for initiating tunnels out (or dial-out capability); the tunnel server establishing the

tunnel with the LAC, and the client able to connect to said tunnel.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporate

Rajakarunanayake's teachings into Salo and Susai's system enabling Salo's enterprise

network to initiate outgoing tunnels, a well known functionality in the art (L2TP). One

would have been further motivated to provide such an implementation to allow enterprise

networks to initiate and control the tunnels that are established to it.

11>   As to claim 2, Salo teaches a method wherein the access request is received by a

designated server, and wherein the designated is one of multiple servers of the data center

(column 9, lines 55-61).

12>   As to claim 9, Salo teaches a method wherein the act of receiving an access request to access network data of the remote enterprise network from the user further comprises the act of authenticating the identity of the user (column 8, lines 46-50).

13>   As to claim 10, Salo teaches a method wherein authenticating the identity of the user comprises the act of receiving a valid personal identification number (column 9, lines 12-18).

14>   As to claim 13, as it does not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, it is rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 1.

15>   As to claim 14, Salo teaches a method wherein the data request includes a uniform resource identifier (column 10, lines 48-57).

16>   As to claim 15, Salo teaches a method wherein the data request is transmitted through the firewall (column 12, lines 56-61).

17>   As to claim 16, Salo teaches a method wherein the data request is transmitted through a proxy server (column 12, lines 52-56).

18>   As to claim 21, Salo teaches a method wherein upon receiving the access request, the method further comprises the act of:

        performing an act upon the network data (column 6, lines 28-32).

19>   As to claim 22, Salo teaches a method wherein performing an act upon the network

data includes retrieving email message data (column 6, lines 20-28 and column 10, lines 35-39).

20>   As to claim 23, as it does not teach or further define over the previously claimed

limitations, it is similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 1.

21>   As to claim 26, Salo teaches a method wherein the act of receiving an access request to

access network data of the remote enterprise network from the user further comprises the act

of authenticating the identity of the user (column 9, line 52).

22>   As to claim 27, Salo teaches a method wherein authenticating the identity of the user

comprises the act of receiving a valid personal identification number (column 9, lines 12-18).

23>   Claim 28 is a claim to a computer program product and a computer-readable medium

to perform the steps of the method of claim 1. Therefore, claim 28 is rejected for at least the

same reasons set forth for claim 1.

24>   As to claim 29, Salo teaches a computer program product wherein the computer-

executable instructions further comprise program code means for authenticating the identity

of the user (column 9, line 12-20 and lines 40-46).

25>　　As to claim 30, Salo teaches a computer program product wherein the computer-executable instructions further comprise program code means for enabling telephony nodes of the data center to receive the access request and to transmit the access request to a designated server, wherein the designated server is transmitting the ongoing reply data to the remote enterprise network (Figure 1C, items 100, 110, 120, 122, 140 and 164 where the telephony node is item 120 since it receives data from wireless devices and item 164 is the dedicated server).

26>　　As to claim 31, Salo teaches a computer program product wherein the designated server is one of multiple servers of the data center, and wherein the user generates the access request using a telephone system (Figure 1C, item 164, column 9, lines 55-61 and column 6, lines 12-13).

27>　　As to claim 32, Salo teaches a computer program product wherein the computer-executable instructions further comprise program code means for caching a copy of network data in a database of the data center (column 11, lines 30-32).

28>　　As to claim 33, Salo teaches a computer program product wherein the computer-executable instructions further comprise program code means for transmitting the cached copy of the network data to the user in response to receiving the access request from the user (column 11, lines 35-47).

29>   As to claim 34, as it is a method that does not disclose or further define over the

claimed limitations of claims 1 and 13, claim 34 is rejected for the at least the same reasons set

forth for claim 1.

30>   As to claim 35, Salo teaches a method wherein performing an act upon the network

data includes deleting email (column 1, lines 35-36).

31>   As to claim 37, Salo teaches a method wherein performing an act upon the network

data includes retrieving a web page (column 7, lines 3-7).

32>   As to claim 38, Salo teaches a method wherein performing an act upon the data

includes retrieving email messages (column 14, lines 26-33).

33>   Claims 3-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo, Susai

and Rajakarunanayake, in view of Wallach et al, U.S Patent No. 6,292,905 ["Wallach"].

34>   As to claim 3, Salo does not teach a method wherein a database of the remote

enterprise network is notified which of the multiple servers is the designated server, the

designated server notifying the database when a data tunnel is established.

35>   Wallach teaches a method wherein a database of the remote enterprise network is

notified which of the multiple servers is the designated server, the designated server

notifying the database when the data tunnel is established (column 8, lines 13-29 and claim

10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Salo's method to store the identity of the primary server in a separate

database after the server establishes a connection with the database in order to better

implement load-sharing and facilitate fail-over amongst the multiple servers of Salo's

method (Salo, column 8, lines 55-58). By keeping the identity of the primary server on the

database, the switchover process to a different server when the primary server fails can be

done completely transparently to the user.

36>   As to claim 4, Salo teaches a method wherein the access request is received by a

designated telephony node of the data center, and wherein the user generates the access

request using a telephone system (column 6, lines 12-14 and column 8, lines 18-30 – the data

center's interface network is considered the telephony node as it communicates and interacts

with remote access devices which Salo discloses as PDAs, wireless phones and mobile

computers).

37>   As to claim 5, Salo teaches a method wherein the access request is received by one of

multiple servers of the data center over the Internet, and wherein the access request is

generated by the user using a device connected to the Internet (column 6, lines 10-17).

38>   As to claim 6, Salo teaches a method wherein the designated telephony node of the

data center transmits the access request to the designated server (Figure 1C, items 120 and 142

and column 8, lines 18-45).

39>   As to claim 7, Salo teaches a method wherein the designated telephony node

determines which of the multiple servers is the designated server by communicating with at

least one of the multiple servers (column 9, lines 52-59).

40>   Claim 8, 11, and 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo,

Susai, Rajakarunanayake and Wallach as applied to claims 3, 4 and 6 above, in further view

of McLaughlin, U.S Patent No. 6,138,049.

41>   As to claim 8, Salo does teach a method wherein the designated telephony node

communicates with the database (column 8, lines 12-15 and column 12, lines 27-32 - where the

telephony node is located in the data center and the database is stored in the enterprise

network), but does not specifically teach a method wherein the designated telephony node

determines which of the multiple servers is the designated server by communicating with the

database.

42>   McLaughlin teaches a method wherein the designated telephony node determines

which of the multiple servers is the designated server by communicating with the database

(column 2, lines 56-60, column 8, lines 7-36 and column 9, lines 9-15 - where the designated

telephony node is the notification client, and communicates with the database through the notification manager and vice versa). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Salo so that the database communicated with the designated telephony node concerning the primary server so the system can immediately recover from a server failure without the need for a notification recovery request by the telephony node.

43>   As to claim 11, Salo teaches a method wherein the act of transmitting the network data to the user includes the acts of:

transmitting the network data from the designated server to the designated telephony node (Figure 1C, items 120, 140, 142, 124 and 122 and column 8, lines 41-45); and

transmitting the network data from the designated telephony node to the telephone system used by the user (Figure 1C, items 120, 100, 122, 110, 104 and column 8, lines 8-11).

44>   As to claim 12, Salo teaches a method wherein the act of transmitting the network data to the user includes the act of transmitting the network data from the designated server to the device that is connected to the internet (column 9, line 52 to column 10, line 4).

45>   Claims 17, 18 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo, Susai and Rajakarunanayake, as applied to claim 13 and 23 above, in view of Subramaniam et al, U.S Patent No. 6,081,900 ["Subramaniam"].

46>   Subramaniam was cited by Applicant in IDS #8 on 10/8/2002.

47>   As to claim 17, Salo does not teach a method wherein the reply data is received

through port 443.

48>   Subramaniam teaches a method wherein the reply data is received through port 443

(column 7, lines 42-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify Salo's method so reply data is received through port

443 by the enterprise network for the convenience of specifying a dedicated port.

49>   As to claim 18, Salo does not teach a method wherein the reply data is received using

Secure Sockets Layer protocol.

50>   Subramaniam teaches a method wherein the reply data is received using Secure

Sockets Layer protocol (column 7, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include SSL protocol in the

communication between the enterprise network and the remote data center to provide

increased security for transferring data.

51>   As to claim 25, Salo does teach a method wherein the act of transmitting the access

request to the remote enterprise network comprises the act of transmitting the access request

using encryption, he does not expressly teach transmitting the access request using Secure

Sockets Layer protocol.

52>   Subramaniam teaches a method wherein the access request is transmitted using

Secure Sockets Layer protocol (column 7, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include SSL protocol in the

communication between the enterprise network and the remote data center to provide

increased security for transferring data.

53>   Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo, Susai,

Rajakarunanayake, as applied to claim 13 above, in view of Roberts et al, U.S Patent No.

6,295,551 ["Roberts"].

54>   As to claim 19, Salo does not teach a method wherein the reply data is received

through port 80.

55>   Roberts teaches it is well known in the art for port 80 to be used for the server to

communicate over the web (column 10, lines 58-63, column 20, lines 1-9). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the

ability for the enterprise network and its servers to connect to the data center for the

reception and acceptance of data via a tunnel on port 80 because it would comply with

standard used in HTTP communications and therefore insure proper communications with

other servers on the internet.

56>   Claims 20 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo,

Susai, and Rajakarunanayake, as applied to claim 13 and 23 above, in view of Bendinelli et al

(hereinafter Bendinelli), U.S Patent No. 6,631,416.

57>   As to claim 20, Salo does not teach a method wherein the act of transmitting the

network data to the remote data center includes the acts of:

        encrypting the network data to comply with Secure Sockets Layer protocol;

        transmitting the network data to the remote data center through a second data tunnel,

such that the transmission of the network data operates as a temporary virtual private

network; and

        closing the second data tunnel.

58>   Bendinelli teaches a method wherein the act of transmitting the network data to the

remote data center includes the acts of:

        encrypting the network data to comply with Secure Sockets Layer protocol (column

        25, lines 36-43);

        transmitting the network data to the remote data center through a second data tunnel,

such that the transmission of the network data operates as a temporary virtual private

network (column 12, lines 15-33); and

closing the second data tunnel (column 12, lines 20-24).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Salo to include the Secure Sockets Layer protocol as another security measure to prevent unauthorized intrusion; to transmit the data through a temporary tunnel operating as a temporary virtual private network for the purpose of short term data transfer so a long term connection does not need to be made and to close the tunnel when the data transfer is complete so bandwidth is not wasted.

59>   Salo does not teach a method wherein the act of receiving the network data from the remote enterprise network comprises the act of receiving through a second data tunnel the network data from the remote enterprise network, the second data tunnel operating as a temporary virtual private network and is closed after the network data is received by the data center.

60>   Bendinelli teaches a method wherein the act of receiving the network data from the remote enterprise network comprises the act of receiving through a second data tunnel the network data from the remote enterprise network, the second data tunnel operating as a temporary virtual private network and is closed after the network data is received by the data center (column 25, lines 36-43, column 12, lines 15-33, and column 12, lines 20-24). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Salo to include the Secure Sockets Layer protocol as another security measure to prevent unauthorized intrusion; to transmit the data through a temporary tunnel operating as a

temporary virtual private network for the purpose of short term data transfer so a long term

connection does not need to be made and to close the tunnel when the data transfer is

complete so bandwidth is not wasted.

61>   Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo, Susai and

Rajakarunanayake, as applied to claim 34 above, in view of Pandharipande, U.S Patent No.

6,529,500.

62>   Salo does not teach a method wherein performing an act upon the network data

includes faxing the network data to the user.

63>   Pandharipande teaches a method wherein performing an act upon the network data

includes faxing the network data to the user (column 2, lines 27-43). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

Salo's network to allow users to receive faxed data which increases the number of ways that

the user may receive the requested data.

64>   Claims 39-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo, Susai

and Rajakarunanayake, in further view of Shaheen et al, U.S Patent No. 6,032,227

["Shaheen"].

65>   As to claim 39, Salo, Susai and Rajakarunanayake substantially disclose the claimed

limitations [see claim 1], but does not disclose caching a copy of the network data in a

database of the data center.

66>   Shaheen teaches a method of caching a copy of the network data in a database of the

data center (column 3, lines 1-39 and column 5, lines 29-33). It would have been obvious one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Salo's data center with

the ability to cache network data because mobile and wireless devices have a limited storage

capacity and would be able to store information a central repository.

67>   As to claim 40, Salo teaches a method wherein the network data of the enterprise

network is disconnected from the enterprise network after the network data is received by

the data center (column 11, lines 32-35 - where the enterprise network is combined into the

data center. The network data is accessed during a session established with the web server

(column 11, line 33). When the session ends, the network data is disconnected).

68>   As to claim 41, Salo does not teach a method wherein the network data of the

enterprise network is disconnected from the user after the network data is received by the

data center.

69>   Shaheen teaches a method wherein the network data of the enterprise network is

disconnected from the user after the network data is received by the data center (column 2,

lines 1-2 and column 5, lines 20-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to modify Salo's method to allow for his mobile

devices to be disconnected from the enterprise network so they do not have to remain

connected to the data center permanently.

70>   As to claim 42, Salo teaches a method wherein the user determines what network data

is transmitted to the data center (column 6, lines 37-43) but does not teach a method wherein

the user determines what network data is cached in the database.

71>   Shaheen teaches a method wherein the user determines what network data is cached

in the database (column 1, lines 64-67 and column 7, lines 10-16). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include user selection

of cached data in Salo so the user can control what is stored at the data center and can decide

what he wants to access at a later time if he disconnects from the network and can't store

more data on his mobile device.

72>   As to claim 43, Salo teaches a method wherein the act of receiving an access request to

access network data of the remote enterprise network from the user further comprises the act

of authenticating the identity of the user (column 9, line 12-20 and lines 40-46).

73>   As to claim 44, Salo does not teach a method wherein the access request comprises a

command to update network data.

74>   Shaheen teaches a method wherein the access request comprises a command to update network data (column 1, lines 47-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include update functionality in Salo's data center so files can be kept current and any changes to the data can be stored.

75>   As to claim 45, Salo does not teach a method further comprising the acts of updating the cached copy of network data, and transmitting update information to the enterprise network.

76>   Shaheen teaches a method further comprising the acts of updating the cached copy of network data, and transmitting update information to the enterprise network (column 3, lines 39-42 – where the server is the enterprise network). It would have been obvious one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the update and synchronization functionality of Shaheen in Salo so that data that is updated locally can be stored and synched with the enterprise network.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the

advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than

SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is (571)272-3942.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information

for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information

about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on

access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-

9197 (toll-free).

DC

Dung C. Dinh
Primary Examiner